

Weather Forecast:

Fair Tonight and
Tuesday

The Washington Times

NUMBER 8250.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 3, 1914.

PRICE ONE CENT.

HOME
EDITION

ENGLAND WILL DECLARE WAR ON GERMANY THIS EVENING GERMANY INVADED BY FRENCH ARMY

FRENCH DEFEAT GERMANS IN SHARP BATTLE; GERMANS SHELL LIBAU, BALTIC PORT

SIX GERMAN WARSHIPS SUNK IN BATTLE WITH ENGLISH FLEET, REPORT

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A news ticker service says that in a naval battle between the German and British squadrons in the North Sea, six German warships were sunk and Great Britain lost two.

The admiralty has no confirmation of such a report.

BRITISH DESTROYERS ATTACK GERMANS.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—Rumors are circulated here that German destroyers have been engaged in the North Sea. The rumors say they were attacked by British craft and "gave a good account of themselves." There is no official confirmation.

ENEMY LOCATED, OFFICIAL REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Naval officials admit that the British destroyers have been scouting in the North Sea, and located the German fleet Sunday night.

All information regarding the whereabouts of the fleets is refused.

BILL AMENDING CURRENCY LAW IS PASSED BY HOUSE

By an overwhelming vote, a majority of two-thirds being necessary, the House today suspended its rules and passed the Senate bill placing hundreds of millions of emergency currency at the disposal of the national banks of the country in the face of financial situation because of the great European conflict.

The Senate bill removes certain restrictions which might have prevented national banks from availing themselves of \$500,000,000 now in the vaults of the Treasury Department. The House amended the bill by going a step farther and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue more than \$500,000,000 if it should become necessary.

Special \$20. Asheville, Aug. 7. 15 Days.—Adv.

FRENCH FORCE OF 75,000 ON GERMAN TERRITORY

By KARL H. VON WIEGAND.

United Press Staff Correspondent.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—The war office this evening confirmed the report that a French army has invaded Germany. The French forces crossed the frontier near Alt-Muensterol, a town on the Alsace-French border ten miles east of Belfort. The French advance is being opposed by the German border patrols, who are slowly retiring in the face of superior force.

According to the news received by the war office the French army of invasion includes nearly 75,000 men. It is accompanied by heavy artillery and a detachment of aviators have scouted over the heads of the German forces.

Three German army corps have been dispatched to engage the invaders.

The French army of invasion was supported by several batteries of field artillery and a motorcycle detachment, which crossed to the north of the main body. It is believed here that a general battle between the invaders and the German forces sent to oppose them will begin shortly.

Russian Ships Retreat Before Baltic Fleet

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Dispatches from Stockholm say that the German and Russian squadrons clashed in the Baltic Sunday night. The report says that the Russian vessels retreated toward the Gulf of Finland without attempting any serious engagement and that no particular damage was done.

The Russian fleet is said today to be in the Gulf of Finland. There is no official confirmation here of the report.

The same dispatches say that Germany has seized the Aland islands, which are a part of Finland. A Russian warship is reported aground off one of these islands.

Invaders Repulsed at Two Frontier Points

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—Russian patrols entering on German territory were forced back into the Czar's territory at Diebenried and Tiloslav by German frontier guards, according to word here. The Germans attacked the Russian detachment and there was a brief skirmish.

Powers Are Bidding For Brazilian Battleships

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 3.—The minister of marine, interviewed by the editor of the Brazilian newspaper Itua, said that several European powers were negotiating with the Brazilian government for the purchase of the Dreadnoughts Minas Geraes and Sao Paulo and three submarines, but there was no inclination to sell. The Itua believes that three monitors built by the Vickers-Maxim firm will be sold to Austria.

GERMANY VICTOR IN FIRST NAVAL FIGHT; LIBAU AFLAME

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—The first naval battle of the war was staged at Libau, Russia. The German cruiser Augsburg dashed toward the seaport, one of the finest on the north coast of Russia, overwhelmed an unknown Russian cruiser on guard, and bombarded the extensive fortifications of the outer harbor. The Augsburg reported by wireless today that the city was in flames.

The Russian cruiser was of the second class and was no match for the Augsburg, one of the speediest of the German navy.

The shelling of Libau is regarded as an important victory. The port is 105 miles west of Mitau. Originally only a second-class harbor, Russia built a great breakwater and a long sea wall, making the port one of the best along her coast. It was fortified by extensive outer works.

Loss of the vast stores of grain at Libau will be a serious blow to Russia.

There are a score or more of elevators at the port. The navy has also a small store of ammunition there. The Russian navy has used the harbor of Libau for refitting and resupplying.

The German navy office assumes from the Augsburg's report that the fortifications were reduced and the stores of ammunition and grain destroyed. The Augsburg did not report the fate of the Russian cruiser.

German Black Sea Ship Seized by Russians

NOVOROSSISK, Russia, Aug. 3.—The German steamer Atlas has been seized by the port authorities, who have also dispatched vessels in pursuit of German steamers which sailed from here on Saturday previous to the war declaration.

Novorossiysk is on the east coast of the Black sea and is an important shipping port. The Atlas is a German oil tanker.

50 Cossacks Captured In Eastern Prussia

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—Germans made their first capture of war prisoners near Pohnkealza. Fifty Cossacks were surprised and overwhelmed by a detachment of German frontier guards.

The force of which they were the outposts, was driven back near Allenstein, a town of East Prussia, situated on the river Alle.

German Fleet Seeks Russians in Baltic

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A German squadron is reported to have entered the Baltic in search of the Russian fleet. It is believed that it has been dispatched to the relief of the cruiser Augsburg, previously reported in action off Libau. A general blockade of all Russian territory along the Baltic is planned.

Two More Liners Held.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The Cunard line today issued notice that the sailings of the Lusitania from New York and the Franconia from Boston tomorrow are deferred, pending instructions from the home office.

GERMAN AGGRESSION ON BELGIUM SPECIFIC CAUSE FOR ACTION

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Following a speech by Sir Edward Grey, which left little to the imagination and showed conclusively that sentiment of the cabinet was for war with Germany, the house of commons recessed until 7 o'clock tonight. At that time it is expected Premier Asquith will make a statement outlining the entire conclusions of the government. It is expected to be a declaration for war placing the entire blame for the break on Germany.

He will present a bill asking for \$250,000,000 for war purposes. The sentiment of the commons is distinctly in favor of the bill. It will probably be passed unanimously.

Sir Edward Grey in his speech said, amidst frenzied cheering:

"England must now consider this crisis from the viewpoint of British honor and obligation, as well as from her interest.

"If the German fleet bombards the French coast, we cannot stand aside and watch it. We have been given to understand that Germany is willing to agree that her fleet will not attack the northern coast of France, provided we will remain neutral.

"The King of Belgium has telegraphed a supreme appeal to England to safeguard his country's integrity. The big question for England now, the question overshadowing all else, is the question of Belgium, her neutrality, and the respecting of her integrity."

Sir Edward Grey explained that the final word for peace or war must come from parliament. Up to the present, he explained, England's promises to her allies of France and Russia have been of diplomatic support.

This has been given and failed, he said.

The foreign minister then announced, in accordance with the precautionary measures, the cabinet has ordered the mobilization of the army immediately.

This step naturally followed the calling for the naval